

House of Representatives

General Assembly

File No. 657

January Session, 2011

House Bill No. 6564

House of Representatives, April 28, 2011

The Committee on Judiciary reported through REP. FOX, G. of the 146th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the bill ought to pass.

AN ACT CONCERNING ASSAULT OF LICENSED SECURITY OFFICERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- 1 Section 1. Section 53a-167c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):
- 3 (a) A person is guilty of assault of public safety, emergency medical 4 or public transit personnel when, with intent to prevent a reasonably 5 identifiable peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 6 29-18b, motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and 7 certified pursuant to section 7-294d, firefighter or employee of an 8 emergency medical service organization, as defined in section 53a-3, 9 emergency room physician or nurse, employee of the Department of 10 Correction, member or employee of the Board of Pardons and Paroles,
- 11 probation officer, employee of the Judicial Branch assigned to provide
- 12 pretrial secure detention and programming services to juveniles
- 13 accused of the commission of a delinquent act, employee of the
- 14 Department of Children and Families assigned to provide direct

services to children and youths in the care or custody of the department, employee of a municipal police department assigned to provide security at the police department's lockup and holding facility, active individual member of a volunteer canine search and rescue team, as defined in section 5-249, [or] public transit employee or security officer licensed under section 29-161q from performing his or her duties, and while such peace officer, special policeman, motor vehicle inspector, firefighter, employee, physician, nurse, member, probation officer, [or] active individual member or security officer is acting in the performance of his or her duties, (1) such person causes physical injury to such peace officer, special policeman, motor vehicle inspector, firefighter, employee, physician, nurse, member, probation officer, [or] active individual member or security officer, or (2) such person throws or hurls, or causes to be thrown or hurled, any rock, bottle, can or other article, object or missile of any kind capable of causing physical harm, damage or injury, at such peace officer, special policeman, motor vehicle inspector, firefighter, employee, physician, nurse, member, probation officer, [or] active individual member or security officer, or (3) such person uses or causes to be used any mace, tear gas or any like or similar deleterious agent against such peace officer, special policeman, motor vehicle inspector, firefighter, employee, physician, nurse, member, probation officer, [or] active individual member or security officer, or (4) such person throws or hurls, or causes to be thrown or hurled, any paint, dye or other like or similar staining, discoloring or coloring agent or any type of offensive or noxious liquid, agent or substance at such peace officer, special policeman, motor vehicle inspector, firefighter, employee, physician, nurse, member, probation officer, [or] active individual member or security officer, or (5) such person throws or hurls, or causes to be thrown or hurled, any bodily fluid including, but not limited to, urine, feces, blood or saliva at such peace officer, special policeman, motor vehicle inspector, firefighter, employee, physician, nurse, member, probation officer, [or] active individual member or security officer. For the purposes of this section, "public transit employee" means a person employed by the state, a political subdivision of the state, a transit

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district formed under chapter 103a or a person with whom the Commissioner of Transportation has contracted in accordance with section 13b-34 to provide transportation services who operates a vehicle or vessel providing public rail service, ferry service or fixed route bus service or performs duties directly related to the operation of such vehicle or vessel.

(b) Assault of public safety, emergency medical or public transit personnel is a class C felony. If any person who is confined in an institution or facility of the Department of Correction is sentenced to a term of imprisonment for assault of an employee of the Department of Correction under this section, such term shall run consecutively to the term for which the person was serving at the time of the assault.

This act sha sections:	ıll take effect as follow	s and shall amend the following
Section 1	October 1, 2011	53a-167c

JUD Joint Favorable

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The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 12 \$	FY 13 \$
Judicial Dept.	GF - Potential	Less than	Less than
	Revenue Gain	10,000	10,000
Correction, Dept.	GF - Potential	Potential	Potential
_	Cost		
Judicial Dpt (Probation)	GF - Potential	Potential	Potential
	Cost		

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill makes assault of a licensed security officer a class C felony, which would result in an annual net revenue gain of less than \$10,000 to the General Fund. The estimate assumes that the establishment of a fine and/or imprisonment for this offense will increase the likelihood that an estimated five offenders annually would be prosecuted and receive harsher penalties than under current law.¹

To the extent that these changes increase the likelihood that offenders would be prosecuted or receive harsher penalties than currently provided for, potential cost for incarceration and/or probation supervision in the community would result. On average, it costs the state \$3,785 to supervise an offender on probation in the community as compared to \$48,545 to incarcerate the offender.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing revenue identified above would remain

¹ In 2010, four convictions were made for assault under this statute, with \$5,500 in fine revenue collected.

constant into the future since fine amounts are set by statute. The annualized ongoing probation and/or incarceration costs identified above would continue into the future subject to inflation.

Sources: Core-CT Financial Accounting System

Judicial Department Offenses and Revenue Database

OLR Bill Analysis HB 6564

AN ACT CONCERNING ASSAULT OF LICENSED SECURITY OFFICERS.

SUMMARY:

This bill makes assault of a licensed security officer a class C felony (punishable by up to 10 years in prison, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both), the same penalty as for assault of public safety, emergency medical, and public transit personnel. A person commits this crime by assaulting a reasonably identifiable licensed security officer performing his or her duties, with intent to prevent the officer from performing them, by doing any of the following to the officer:

- 1. causing injury;
- 2. throwing objects capable of causing harm;
- 3. using tear gas, Mace, or a similar harmful agent;
- 4. throwing paint, dye, or any other offensive substance; or
- 5. throwing bodily fluid, such as feces, blood, or saliva.

Under other law, assaults are punishable, depending on the conduct, by penalties ranging from a class A misdemeanor (up to one year in prison, a fine of up to \$2,000, or both) to a class A felony (punishable by 10 to 25 years in prison, a fine of up to \$20,000, or both).

By law, the public safety commissioner licenses security officers who must be at least age 18, complete at least eight hours of training, and pass a criminal background check. Certain criminal offenses exclude an applicant from receiving a license.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2011

COMMITTEE ACTION

Judiciary Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea 45 Nay 0 (04/15/2011)